Forest Officer, the District Health Officer, if any, the Executive Engineer and the Sub-Division Officers of the Malnad Sub-Divisions together with a few non-official members, of whom 50 per cent may be members of the District Boards, as members. Each Committee will meet twice a year to review progress and prepare suitable programmes and submit them to Government. There is no objection to the Committees in the three districts meeting together once a year for a general survey of the work done in connection with the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

10. On the detailed suggestions of the Committee for the improvement of sanitation, extension of medical relief, facilities for transport, spread of knowledge and redress of forest grievances and the like, Government do not propose to pass orders here. Some of the proposals, as for example, that regarding the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway, have, independently of the report of the Committee, been already sanctioned. Some others are under active consideration in the respective departments of Government. Each of these suggestions will be taken up separately and orders issued in due course.

11. On one of these recommendations, however, Government wish, in view of the importance of the subject, to indicate their policy. Government are fully in agreement with the Committee in their recommendation regarding the grant of facilities to the members of the Depressed Classes to acquire lands in the Malnad. While Government have no objection to grants being made to individual applicants of these classes, they would prefer to have a practicable scheme worked out for dealing with groups of 25 or 30 applicants formed into Co-operative Societies for the acquisition and cultivation of land as also for arranging for the profitable marketing of the produce raised by them. Government are prepared to help these societies with funds in the initial stages and, in view of the difficulty of finding competent men of the community to manage the societies, to give them the services of suitable persons for managing the work of the societies until men of their own class become available to undertake such work. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Agriculture are requested to consider the matter and submit a joint report to Government within a month from the date of this Order.

12. Government trust that the scheme for Land Mortgage Banks sanctioned in this Order will find adequate popular support and that the leaders of the people in the Malnad will help to make these Banks a success. The Deputy Commissioners of the three districts concerned are requested to call together a meeting of the leading citizens of the districts and after ascertaining what support the scheme is likely to receive at their hands, submit definite proposals for the orders of Government. These proposals should be submitted by the end of November next.

13. Government wish to take this opportunity to re-affirm the policy that has been pursued so far in regard to the Malnad. They recognize that the Malnad area, as well as some others similarly constituted, stand in need of special attention. They have under contemplation a health survey of the State and as it is intended that the survey should have special reference to malaria and hookworm disease, it will relate mainly to the Malnad. Government have recently included the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote Taluks of the Mysore District in the area of operation of the Malnad Improvement Scheme. In addition to the usual departmental grants in which the Malnad Taluks along with other parts of the State participate, Government will continue to allot a special grant every year for meeting the expenditure involved by measures specially taken up under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. The measures which Government have sanctioned or may sanction can, however, be really successful only with the willing and active co-operation of the people of the Malnad. Government have hopes that such co-operation will be forthcoming.

14. In conclusion, Government desire to express their thanks to Mr. K. Chandy, the Chairman, and the official and non-official members of the Committee for the great care they have bestowed on the consideration of the matter referred to them and for the valuable report they have furnished. They also desire to place on record their high appreciation of the labours of Mr. Kesava Iyengar, Special Economic Survey Officer, and note with satisfaction the opinion of the Committee regarding the ability and zeal with which Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar assisted the Committee in the work entrusted to them.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT

Village Panchayet Regulation,

ORDER NO. L. 2500-14—L. B. 26-26-40, DATED 5TH OCTOBER 1926.

As the Village Panchayet Regulation has come into operation and as orders of Government on certain points are necessary in order to bring the Regulation into force in the districts, Government are pleased to pass orders on the several points detailed in the following paragraphs. In doing so, Government have taken into consideration the recommendations of the Mysore Inamdars' Association and the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

2. *Areas into which the Village Panchayet Regulation may be introduced.*—The Mysore Inamdars' Association suggests that the Village Panchayet Scheme may not, if possible, be introduced into alienated villages. The principles of the Village Panchayet Regulation which brings within its purview alienated villages also, having been approved by the Representative Assembly and the Regulation having been considered in all its aspects and passed by the Legislative Council, Government consider that it is not advisable to go back on the provisions of the Regulation and are, therefore, pleased to direct that the Village Panchayet Regulation be introduced into all the villages in the State both unalienated and alienated including those in the two Jaghirs of Yelandur and Sringeri.

3. *Date from which the Regulation may come into force.*—Government consider it necessary that both the District Boards Regulation and the Village Panchayet Regulation should come into force in any area simultaneously. Under Notification No. L. 1652—L. B. 25-26-6, dated 31st August 1926, the District Boards Regulation will come into force in all the Districts from the 1st of February 1927.

Government therefore direct that the Village Panchayet Regulation should come into force in each of the Districts from the 1st of February 1927. A Notification will issue accordingly.

4. *Principles to be observed in grouping villages.*—The Inamdars' Association has suggested that an Inam village should not be grouped with any other village, whether alienated or unalienated for establishing Panchayets. Government are pleased to accept this recommendation and direct that the following principles be ordinarily observed by the Deputy Commissioners in establishing Panchayets under Section 4 of the Regulation:—

(1) Every village shall generally have a separate Panchayet for itself.

(2) When, however, the Deputy Commissioner considers the grouping of villages necessary, he may do so, regard being had to the income, area, and population of the villages to be grouped, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:—

(*a*) Every Inam Village shall have a Panchayet for itself and it shall not be grouped with any other Inam or Government Village without the consent of the Inamdar or Inamdars.

(*b*) The inhabited site of any village grouped with other villages shall not be more than 3 miles distant from that of any other village in the group.

(*c*) The territorial jurisdiction of an existing village Panchayet shall, as far as possible, remain undisturbed except to the extent absolutely necessary.

5. *Number of members for Panchayets.*—Though under Section 5 of the Regulation Government may direct that a Panchayet may consist wholly of elected members, yet it is expedient that for the present the village Panchayets shall consist of members who will be partly elected and partly nominated; the Deputy Commissioner may fix the total strength as also the number of elected and nominated members for each Panchayet in the District.

6. *Nominations to Panchayets.*—In Government Villages, Government consider that the Deputy Commissioner should appoint the nominated members on the recommendation of the Amildar. With regard to Inam Villages, the Inamdars' Association suggests that the Inamdar may have the right to nominate 33 per cent of the members of each Panchayet. Government consider that the power of appointment, should vest in the Deputy Commissioner and that it is sufficient if the Inamdar is given the privilege of recommending a certain number of the nominated members if he relinquishes his right to mohatarfa in the village. Government, therefore, direct that 50 per cent of the nominated Panchayetdars be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner on the recommendation of Inamdars who relinquish their right to mohatarfa in their villages, and that the remaining nominated members in such villages and all the nominated members in other villages be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. In making nominations, the principle laid down in para 3 of Government Order No. L. 4542-71—L. B. 104-24-1, dated 24th December 1924 may be followed and the presence of village elders secured on the Panchayet by nomination wherever necessary or convenient.

7. *Chairmen of Panchayets.*—Under Section 10 of the Village Panchayet Regulation, the Chairman will be appointed by name unless Government direct that he be elected. Government consider that for some time to come the Chairman may be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, unless in any special case he considers that the Chairman may be elected by the Panchayetdars. The Deputy Commissioners may submit to Government a list of Village Panchayets on which the privilege of electing the Chairman may be conferred.

8. The Inamdars' Association has recommended that the election of the Chairman in the Inam Villages may rest with the Inamdar and that if the power of election is given to Panchayets the elected persons may be subject to the approval of the Inamdar. Government cannot accept this recommendation as the selection of the Chairman under Section 10 rests with the Deputy Commissioner. They are, however, pleased to direct.

that appointments of Chairmen for Panchayets in Inam Villages where the Inamdars resign their right to mohatarfa be made by the Deputy Commissioner on the recommendation of the Inamdar.

9. *Mohatarfa.*—The Panchayets under the Regulation will come into existence from the 1st of February 1927 and it will not be possible for these Panchayets to levy taxes under Section 36 of the Regulation immediately thereafter. Mohatarfa may, therefore, continue to be levied by Jamabandi Officers in Government Villages and in Inam Villages in which the right to levy mohatarfa has been reserved to Government at the time of the Inam Settlement, till the Panchayets concerned actually levy the taxes. Mohatarfa so collected by the Revenue Department from the 1st of February 1927 should be credited to the Village Panchayets concerned. The Comptroller is requested to issue needful subsidiary instructions in the matter. The existing arrangement under which mohatarfa is credited to the District Boards will cease from the 1st of February 1927 on which date the District Boards Regulation comes into force. In all villages which already have Panchayets, the collection of mohatarfa has already ceased and will not be revived.

10. By introducing the Village Panchayet Regulation into Inam Villages wherein the Inamdars have the right to collect mohatarfa there is danger of either village sanitation and improvement being neglected, or the people being over-taxed. As the responsibility for village sanitation, will, hereafter, devolve solely on the Panchayets, and as Government have relinquished their right to collect mohatarfa, Government hope that the Inamdars concerned will also give up their right to the levy of mohatarfa in the interests of their villages. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to consult the Inamdars in the matter, and submit suitable proposals.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Special Licenses for the Possession of Dangerous Petroleum.

READ—

Letter No. G. 126, dated 10th August 1926, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, stating that it is necessary to introduce a form for the issue of special licenses for possessing dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than 65 gallons but not more than 2,000 gallons each, referred to in Rule 6, Chapter IV of Part II of the Petroleum Rules and submitting a sample form for the approval of Government.

ORDER No. I. C. 2118-27—GEOL 129-26-2, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1926.

Government approve of the form proposed by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore and the same is appended to this order. The form will be included in the Petroleum Rules as Form Q.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum shall be stored in one gas tight metal tank of a capacity of..... gallons sunk completely underground in the position shown on plan submitted, and placed in a pit lined with concrete or brick in cement, the tank being packed round with sand, earth or clay so that no air space is left below ground level and the tank is not visible.

2. A pump or pumps shall be placed in the position shown on plan submitted, the pipe connection between the tank and the pump or pumps shall be placed underground and all joints, valves and cocks shall be gas tight.

3. For the purpose of charging the tanks of locomotives the petroleum shall be:

(*a*) Pumped through strong metal piping by means of approved pumps into above-ground measuring tanks of a capacity not exceeding 30 gallons, fixed in approved positions, and run thence through sound hose, fitted with secure self closing cock and nozzle.